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N. E. FARMER.

From Buel's Farmer's Companion.

DRAINING.

Wet soils proceed from two causes, viz: first, from the rain and snow waters which fall upon the surface, which are arrested in their downward course, by an impervious stratum of earth or rock, and, if the surface is level, or nearly so, repose and stagnate there, rendering the soil compact, wet, and cold, and infertile. And, secondly, from waters which, having passed through porous strata, are arrested by an impervious stratum lower down, and, operated upon by a constant pressure, find their outlet upon the outcroppings of the impervious stratum, or are forced up again in the form of spouts and springs,—and which impart to the soil which they saturate, an excess of moisture and a cold temperature, wholly unsuited to the growth of farm crops.

The first object in seeking to rid lands of surplus water, is to determine from which of the above causes the evil arises;—and having ascertained the cause—having located the fountain of waters—the next consideration is, how to get rid of, or drain it, with the least expense, and with most benefit to the land.

A stiff soil, as one of clay lying upon a slope, or being upon a level, and having a porous subsoil, may be sufficiently freed from water by throwing the land into ridges, terminating in the lower level. These ridges may be narrow or wide, according to the tenacity of the soil, and the slope of the surface. This is one kind of surface-draining.

In hollows and other depressions of surface, where waters accumulate suddenly, from thawing of snow or heavy rains, open drains should in all cases be made; and these should be of capacity to receive all the waters which may come into them, and of sufficient slope at the sides to render their banks secure and permanent. These are also to serve as outlets to the under-drains. Surface-drains of this kind are often wholly insufficient, by reason of their not being deep or broad enough, or they become contracted from a want of care in scouring and keeping them in order. Parsimony in draining is seldom economy in farming.

When wetness is caused by spouts or springs, rising from below, the object is to prevent the water rising to or saturating the soil, and spreading through the grounds lying below; and the mode of effecting this is to cut a drain at the point, or a little above it, where the water from these spouts or springs seems first to affect the surface soil.—Where the soil is very porous, the presence of water may not be indicated upon the surface. In this case, holes should be made down to the subsoil, at different levels, to ascertain where the fountain is. The drain should be so far sunk into the subsoil, as to make a complete channel in it for the water which it is expected to convey. Under-drains are decidedly preferable for this kind of improvement,—because,

1. *They are most efficient.* They can be made to reach, by digging and boring, the depot of water, or water stratum, and thus to carry off the water before it approaches the surface, or pasture of plants. Open drains do this but seldom, or imperfectly, because they are not often carried deep enough, and are continually liable to obstructions which impair their efficiency.

2. *They are most durable.* An under-drain, laid in the most approved mode, with stone or tile, will last an age, and perhaps a century. Open drains are but temporary in their beneficial effects, without periodical repairs.

3. *They are most economical.* A good under-drain costs no more than a good open drain, designed for a like purpose, and which probably does not effect so much, as the former can be carried down with nearly perpendicular sides, while the latter must be dug with sloping banks, and must embrace a width of surface corresponding with its depth—the deeper the drain, the broader it must be at the top. The cost of the stone or tile is in a manner counterbalanced by the difference in excavation. And, when completed, the under-drain will seldom require repairs, while the open one will be a constant drain upon the labor of the farm, requiring bridges and frequent scourings and cleanings. If under-drains cost something the most, they are certainly cheapest in the end, if they are well constructed; and they waste no land.

The only other kind of drains we shall mention, are what are termed furrow-drains. They are of recent introduction, even in Europe, and particularly distinguish Scotch husbandry. They are employed upon lands which are nearly level, where there is a tenacious subsoil, to free them from an excess of water at all seasons when the ground is not frozen. The field intended to be furrow-drained, is laid into ridges, of from sixteen to thirty feet broad, according to the texture of the soil, in the direction of the slope, or with such descent as to carry off the water, and under-drains are laid in every central furrow, so deep, that when covered, the materials of the drain shall not be disturbed by the plough. A cross drain is laid on the upper margin of the field, to catch the water coming from above, and another at the lower side, which should be six inches deeper than the furrow-drains, to receive and convey off the water from them.—The effect of these drains is to enable the cultivator to work the land easier, better, and at his leisure, and greatly to increase its product. The labor and expense of this kind of drains seem great, to those who have not made them, and their economy may seem doubtful; but we are persuaded that, after a little experience, the benefit will be found to outweigh the expense.

Wherever coarse aquatic grasses are found growing, however dry the surface may appear, the farmer may depend that under-draining will be an improvement, and if he will sink a pit eighteen inches deep, in such places, he will in a few hours find water at the bottom.

We draw no comparison, nor do we need any, to show the difference in products and profits between a field habitually wet, and the trouble and expense of managing it, and the same field after it has undergone a thorough draining and amelioration. In the first case it produces very little, and seldom pays the expense of cultivation. In the latter, it is often the most productive field on the farm. Every farmer, we presume, has noticed the vast disparity. If there is one to whom it is not familiar, let him make the trial, and he will be astonished at the result, and at his own want of forethought in not having made it before.

Improvement of Grass Lands.

Although the alternation of grass and grain crops, in connexion with the rearing of cattle, is deemed most profitable, on soils and in situations which will admit of this kind of husbandry, yet there are many situations in which this alternate change cannot be carried into effect without manifest prejudice to the interests of the cultivator.—There are some soils so natural to grass, as to yield an undiminished product for many years, almost without labor or expense. There are others, upon the banks of streams, which periodically overflow, which it is prudent to keep in grass, lest the soil should be worn away by the rapid flow of waters. Besides, fertility is kept up upon these last, by the annual deposit of enriching materials. Others, again, are too precipitous, or too strong, to admit of arable culture. Nor should we conceal the fact, that it is still a controverted point, whether rich, stiff clays are not most profitable when permanently appropriated to grass. Whatever causes prevail, the fact is indisputable, that a considerable portion of our lands is, and will continue to remain, in meadow and pasture. It is with the view to aid the farmer in correcting the defects which may exist in such grounds, and in improving and keeping them in condition, that we offer the following suggestions. And, first,

Of Pastures. The evils that are experienced in pasture grounds are, the gradual disappearance of the best grasses; the growth of mosses and weeds in their stead; and the prevalence of coarse herbage, which cattle reject, in situations where there exists a superabundance of moisture. Wherever there are stagnant waters, as upon flat surfaces that abound in springs, or which have a superficial soil upon a tenacious subsoil, the herbage is not only mainly rejected by the stock, but the pasture is unhealthy, particularly to sheep; but it is remarked, that if the water is in continued motion, as is generally the case upon the declivities of hills and mountains, ill consequences do not so often result.

To remedy the evils we have enumerated, and to improve the value of pasture grounds, one or more of the following expedients may be resorted to, viz: sowing and harrowing in grass seeds, scarifying, bushing, draining, manuring, top-dressing with marl, lime or ashes.

Grass seed may be sown either in September or April, followed by the harrow, and if practicable, by the roller. The harrow partially extirpates the mosses, breaks and pulverizes the surface, and bur-

ries the seeds; and the roller presses the earth to the seeds, and smooths the surface. The bush harrow is to be preferred. This may be constructed by interweaving some strong, but pliant branches of trees through the open squares of a heavy harrow, which thus forms an efficient brush, and when drawn over the ground performs its duty perfectly during a short distance; but the branches, being pressed close, and worn by the motion, soon become so flat as not to have the effect of spreading the earth thrown upon the surface by earthworms, ground-mice, or ants. It is therefore recommended, in 'British Husbandry,' as a better mode, to fix the branches upright in a frame, placed in the front part of the carriage of the roller; by which means they can be so placed as to sweep the ground effectually, and when worn, can be moved a little lower down, so as to continue the work with regularity. This operation also completely breaks and scatters the manure dropped on the field by the stock, and particularly incorporates it with the surface-mould.

Draining improves the quality of the herbage, and marling, liming, or ashing increases the quantity. It is remarked, that animal dung, when dropped on coarse pastures, produces little or no benefit; but when calcareous matters have been laid upon the surface, the finer grasses soon take possession of it.

Bushing, that is, drawing over the ground tops or heavy branches of trees, tends to extirpate moss, loosens the surface to atmospheric influence, and covers grass-seeds which may be sown previous to the operation.

Manures are seldom applied to pastures, especially with us; but, applied in the form of compost, as a top-dressing, they are decidedly serviceable. Gypsum and spent ashes may be applied with undoubted benefit in most cases. Upland pastures have been greatly improved in Scotland, according to Sinclair, by drawing surface-drains diagonally across the face of the hills. The herbage is rendered more palatable and wholesome, and the waters are prevented from accumulating so as to cut gullies and chasms in the hill-sides.

It need hardly be added, that bushes, thistles, and other perennial weeds obstruct the growth of grass, and that they ought to be carefully extirpated; and that surface stones diminish the herbage in proportion to the extent of surface which they occupy. These, then, should be converted into walls, one of the most economical fences, if well laid, because the most permanent, that can be constructed. The weeds that infest pasture grounds are mostly biennials or perennials. If these are cut two or three times in a season, at the surface of the ground, they will die. Leaves are as essential to vegetable, as lungs are to animal life. Divested of these elaborating organs, the vitality of the vegetable is soon destroyed.

Our pasture grounds are generally left to take care of themselves; but there is no doubt that expense bestowed upon their improvement, in some of the modes above suggested, would be profitably laid out. Their value depends upon the quality and quantity of the herbage which they afford. The quality is in a great measure determined by the exemption of the soil from stagnant waters, the quantity by the richness of the soil, and its exemption from moss, bushes, weeds, stones, and other surface obstructions; for if these are eradicated or removed, it is presumed the nutritious grasses will occupy their places.—*Ibid.*

From the New Genesee Farmer.

FARMERS' DAUGHTERS AND HOMES.

BY ANNETTE.

Messrs Editors:—In remarking on the causes of unhappiness and discontentment among educated farmers' daughters, and the reasons which lead so many of them to forsake their homes and seek a residence in the city, I before attempted to show that *a wrong system of education* is one of the most fruitful causes of these evils. My object at this time is to show that mis-education is by no means the only cause; and to inquire whether our *fathers* and our *homes* are not often as much to blame in the matter as our teachers and seminaries.

Many of the most respectable farmers in this country never enjoyed the advantages of early education, and have had no opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of, or taste for, the more refined comforts of life; especially those intellectual enjoyments so indispensable to the happiness of a well cultivated mind. They were brought up among the pioneers of this land, and their education consisted of the toils and privations incident to an early settlement in a new country. But *now* they find themselves in very different circumstances—in possession of a handsome competency, and surrounded by an enterprising and intelligent community. Public sentiment and the spirit of the age now require that the rising generation should receive a higher degree of education than was formerly deemed necessary; and therefore, in order that their children may appear respectable in the world, and be qualified to fill their places in society with credit and advantage, they are sent to the best schools in the land, and much care and expense bestowed on their education.

Let us now suppose, as is often the case, that the daughter of such parents spends two or three years in a good boarding-school, where her mind becomes well stored with valuable learning; her manners and taste become refined and cultivated, and she is every way fitted to adorn society and bless her family and friends. But let her leave school and return to her home, and unless it is different from the majority of farmers' houses in this country, it is not surprising that she soon becomes unhappy and discontented, or at least, that she should wish to change her situation for one more congenial to her taste and feelings. The reason of this is obvious when we observe how few farmers take any pains to *make home attractive*—it is not loved because there is nothing about it to make it lovely. The educated and intellectual daughter finds nothing within or around it calculated to please the mind or delight the eye—nothing to gratify her taste, or call into exercise those faculties which she has long been cultivating, and which afford her the highest kind of enjoyment. No good selection of books and periodicals to furnish food for her active mind during leisure hours; no tasteful garden, with flowers, and shrubs, and winding paths, where she can luxuriate on Nature's charms; no fragrant rose or climbing honeysuckle asks her training care, and no shady bower or vine-clad arbor invites her to

> "Converse with Nature, and commune
> With Nature's God."

And what is worse than all, she seldom finds a congenial spirit with whom to share her pleasures or her griefs. On the contrary, even those to whom she has a right to look for kindness and sympathy, not unfrequently treat her with indifference, or ridicule what they consider her excessive refinement. Under these circumstances it is impossible for her to be happy or contented; and were it not for the pleasure that she derives from making herself useful, and the natural affection that she feels for her "kindred according to the flesh," home would be to her a prison-house from which she would embrace the first opportunity to escape. Yet the inconsiderate father wonders that his daughter grows tired of home and seeks enjoyment in a city life! Teachers and seminaries are made to bear the blame, and thousands grow up in ignorance who would otherwise enjoy the blessings of education.

Let no one suppose that this is merely an imaginary picture, for such cases are far too numerous. It is a ruinous error to suppose that a liberal education creates a distaste for rural life; on the contrary, it is calculated to make that life doubly pleasant, provided it is accompanied with those charms which the refined mind always associates with its ideas of a residence in the country. Let farmers who desire their children to follow their profession and love their homes, consider this subject, and see that their homes are rendered lovely. Then, and not till then, will the profession of agriculture be speedily elevated to that rank and respectability which it so eminently deserves.

ANNETTE.

BRITISH FARMING.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Monthly Visitor:

West Tisbury, Mass., July, 1841.

DEAR SIR—I think that the superiority to be observed in British and Flemish agriculture over ours, is to be attributed to the nice adaptation of crops—the perfect system that prevails in every department—the free outlay for manures to invigorate the soil—the patience that never tires in the completion of a task once undertaken, and the industry that in no kind of weather, at no season of the year, fails to remember and perform its tasks and duties. An English, and in a still greater degree, a Flemish husbandman, minds rain just as much as a Jack tar does: in weather when an American farmer would know it rained only by its patter on the window, he of Europe would be plowing without a thought of seeking shelter, or so much as a glance at the sky. The author of a Treatise on Rural Affairs remarks, that in two years he lost only thirteen days by bad weather.

It is not necessary for me to say to you, sir, that England is remarkable for confining to certain districts the productions which flourish best in those soils. Thus the light sands of Norfolk are best adapted to turnips, fed off and followed by barley and clover; therefore in that country the rotation of turnips, barley and clover prevails. It was by this course that Mr Coke (Earl of Leicester,) reclaimed from perfect barrenness his splendid estate of Holkham. Warwickshire is famous for beans as a first course, followed by wheat. Lancashire for potatoes as a first crop, wheat and timothy following. So much briefly for adaptation.

Not less perfect is the *system*: the allotment to Thomas of the plow—to Harry of the care of the neat stock—to William of the sheepfold, and to William's boy John, of the lambs in yeaning time. Each one has his part and his duties assigned to him—he is *there* at all times, and in all weathers, and he stipulates to be *only* there. This system pervades all things on the farm—Spinters Know in wheat—Liverless in tares—Liealone in fallow, and

the next year the course carried through them all without the possibility of failure.

Upon a farm in Surrey, where I spent six pleasant and agreeable months, I had opportunity to see the use and the profits of systematic farming. It was a hay farm, of less than two hundred acres —the rent paid, about $2000. The whole farm, except the garden, was mowed. After the hay was taken care of, the fields were all shut up until there was a good feed upon them. Then Mr R. went to the nearest fair and purchased large beeves nearly fat. In these fresh, luxuriant pastures, where the grass grew almost fast enough to render not fabulous Sir Boyle Roche's story of the kite thrown into an Irish meadow over night, hidden by the grass next morning, the beeves became in a very short time fit for Smithfield or Old Leadenhall. After a few days rest, the fair was resorted to for a second drove of cattle of smaller size, but in good flesh, which soon shared the lot of all fat oxen, and became the roast beef of old England. The fields were no longer in a condition to make beef, and therefore were to furnish the predicament "nearly fat" to take the "first bite" in some unfed meadow. The fourth course was a herd of small Welsh cattle to be merely improved. Fifth and lastly came sheep to be kept till the meadows began to start in the spring, when they were sold, and the meadows shut up.

To illustrate the third division of my theme, I may also refer to the practice upon my Surrey friend's farm. To recruit this farm, the carts which took the hay to market returned laden with manures to be used as a top-dressing. When not bringing back provisions for farm use, I think I may say they always came back with manures. I had some years ago in my possession a book, which was borrowed by some kind friend or other, who liked it so well that he forgot to return it. This book gave the best account of the English practice with respect to manures, of any I have ever seen. It was said in that book that five thousand tons of manures had been applied in one year on a single estate. I know that the quantities are immense, and that the lands in that country are kept in a high state of fertility by the axiom impressed on the husbandman that food is as necessary to the earth as to the human body.

Do not think, my dear sir, that I have selected a pattern farm for the subject of the foregoing remarks. It was in all respects only a medium farm. There could not be the same opportunity for the more elaborate practices of husbandry that there is in large Yorkshire farms. It is my opinion that some of the best managed farms in England were on the estates of the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, in Bucks. The Marquess of Chardos, the Duke's eldest, and indeed his only son, was ambitious of leading the landed interest in Parliament, and thence was a warm advocate of that interest inside of St. Stephens, and a most thorough patron without. It is, however, the *fashion* in England to patronize agriculture: heaven grant it may become so here.

You can form no idea with what ease an American can introduce himself to the English, if he is fond of farming. The gift of a few ears of Indian corn to the Horticultural Society, brought me tickets and invitations without number to their gardens and fetes at Chiswick. *En passant*, I visited Cobbett's cornfield at Barn Elms, and a miserable failure it was. The arch humbugger's attempt to gull the English people into a belief that it might be made a national crop, was then in full blow.

Yours, &c. J. A. J.

ON BRAN AS A MANURE.

Sir—As this is the season for preparing the turnip crops, I am desirous of calling the attention of your readers and the scientific agriculturists, to the consideration of bran (the husk of wheat) as a manure, not only for turnips, but also for wheat and grass. The great facility that every farmer has of obtaining it from his neighboring miller, and its exceeding cheapness, (now about 4*l*. 10*s*. per ton,) warrants their trying a series of experiments in drilling it with the turnips and wheat, and putting it over their grass lands as a top-dressing; substituting it for bone and other manures, which are costing two and three times as much as the bran would.

Experiments have been tried, but not extensively enough to warrant its being said how much is saved in expense, and what quantities per acre ought to be used to render the best return.

It is to this point that I wish attention to be directed, and as Sir Humphrey Davy in his "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry" writes—"Nothing is more wanting in agriculture, than experiments in which all the circumstances are minutely and scientifically detailed"—would some of your readers assist this object, and drill a small portion in each of their fields of wheat and turnips, with bran in quantities from 3 to 6 cwt. per acre, and report the result in your paper; that is, the quality of the other manure used, the respective cost for manuring an acre, the yield, and the quality of the ground experimentalized upon.

The following extracts from Liebig, would leave, in theory, bran to be at once the cheapest and best manure that could be employed:

"Phosphate of magnesia, in combination with ammonia, is an invariable constituent of the seeds in all grasses. The bran of flour contains the greatest quantity of it.

"The perfect development of a plant according to this view, is dependant on the presence of alkalies or alkaline earths; for when these substances are totally wanting, its growth will be arrested, and when they are only deficient, it must be impeded.

"So likewise none of our corn plants can bear perfect seeds, that is, seeds yielding flour, without a large supply of phosphate of magnesia and ammonia; substances which they require for their maturity.

"It is the greatest possible mistake to suppose that the temporary diminution of fertility in a soil is owing to the loss of humus—it is the mere consequence of the exhaustion of the alkalies."—*Mark-lane Express.*

Fruit and Fruit Trees.—Two of the best farmers in the range of our knowledge, one a resident of Coos county, and the other in Orange county, Vt., have communicated to us the manner in which they secure their fruit. It is this: they dig at some distance from the body of a favorite tree, until they find a root, which they cut off. The part disjointed from the tree is turned up so as to appear above the ground. It sends forth shoots the first season, and bears in a few years fruit precisely like that upon the parent. Let those whose trees are decaying, or who wish to increase good varieties, try the experiment.—*N. H. Whig.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

OIL SOAP—WILLIS' SYRINGE.

Mr Putnam—Sir—I have lately noticed advertisements and communications of Oil Soap, for destroying insects upon rose bushes, small trees, &c. It ought to be known by those who cannot obtain the oil soap, that strong suds made of common soft soap will answer most of the purposes attributed to the former. It kills the snail, keeps off the rose bug, and I have preserved my plants by it, for several years, against the attacks of the curculio. In sprinkling the plant, it is necessary to do it early in the morning, while the dew is on, because it is difficult to wet a dry, green plum.

Willis' brass syringe is recommended for using the soap. I would not willingly be instrumental in discouraging the use or sale of that almost indispensable implement; but for the purpose of throwing suds upon small single trees and shrubbery, a smaller syringe than any I have seen of Mr Willis' make, is much more convenient and economical. Go to a tin-shop and get a tube made 10 or 12 inches long, which will hold from a gill to half a pint, with three or four small holes in the end to produce as many streams, and the jack-knife of any Yankee of common ingenuity, will make a good piston in a few minutes. This will save your suds, is managed more readily, and with equal if not greater effect upon such trees.

Yours, &c.

R. NEWTON.

Worcester, Aug. 2, 1841.

Best Cement for Joining Glass.—If the glass is not likely to be exposed to moisture, the pieces may be joined by a solution of equal parts of gum Arabic and loaf sugar in water; or if these are not at hand, the white of an egg may answer nearly as well. But a strong water-proof cement, that is equally transparent, may be made by digesting finely powdered gum copal in thrice its weight of sulphuric ether till it is dissolved. This solution may be applied to the edges of the broken glass, with a camel-hair pencil and the pieces must be put together immediately and pressed close till they adhere.—*N. Y. Mechanic.*

Best Cement for Joining China.—Heat a piece of chalk to a full red heat in a fire; and while this is heating, take the white of an egg, and mix and heat together with it, one fourth of its weight of powdered or scraped cheese, (such as is most void of cream, or oily matter, is preferable,) or the curd that is formed by adding vinegar to skimmed milk; take the chalk from the fire, and before it is cold, reduce it to powder, and add as much of it to the mixture as will form a thick paste, and beat them anew all together, and use the composition immediately. When this is dry, it will resist, in a great measure, either heat or moisture. A semi-transparent cement, suitable for China ware, may be made by gently boiling the flour of rice with water.—*Ib.*

Yeast.—Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for an hour; let it afterwards stand until it becomes milk warm, bottle it and cork it close. One pint of this will make eighteen pounds of bread.—*Lady's Annual Reg.*

IMPROVEMENT OF PEAT OR FEN SOILS.

Peaty soil is composed of an excess of vegetable matter in a sponge-like state, holding an excess of water, which is the chief cause of its growth. It is therefore capable of improvement, till it is deprived by thorough draining of the water it thus holds like a sponge.

There is a large portion of iron and tannin in its composition, which must also be got rid of: it is generally, however, but of little value for arable culture, till the texture of it be altered by the application of clay, silt, gravel, lime, or any other heavy tenacious substance, which gives a firmness and a body to it.

Black peaty soil is never profitably employed as pasture, as sheep do not thrive well on it. The milk of cows pastured thereon is thin and watery; hence a good dairy cannot be found on this soil. In breeding them there is great risk; and stock brought from other soils do not feed well; it is therefore much better adapted for arable culture.

The continual plowing and fallowing too of this black mould or fen land produces a minute division of the roots of couch, which so abounds in the soil, that the land is stocked with plants for the next course, unless the season be so dry that they can be all picked out of the ground; but this is a very difficult task, for, from the softness of the soil, the horses' feet send down below the reach of the plough, a portion of the couch at every footstep; so that fen land, in its natural state, without being hardened by the application of clay, defies the utmost exertion of the most industrious farmer to get quit of the weeds. Nothing will enable the farmer to destroy the weeds, the couch, the hariff and the chickweed, and many others, so well as a constant system of claying, once in six or eight years at farthest.

In the extensive fens in Lincolnshire, the black mould lies on clay or silt; and in some instances, within one or two feet of it.

As an alterative, this clay is lifted up and spread over the soil; and, when well incorporated with the black peat earth, it forms a most productive soil, and yields the most luxuriant crops of oats, wheat, cole and turnips. The best and most profitable mode of cultivating black peaty or fen land, is first by a fallow, to get it perfectly clear for cole or turnips. This crop ought to be consumed on the ground by sheep, in the early part of the winter; and in January or February at farthest, the surface should have a covering of clay.

When this is dry enough, it should be ploughed and sown with oats; then with wheat as a crop for the following year; with clover for the fourth crop, which may be made to hay or cut green for horses, and after being well dunged and sown to wheat for the fifth crop, then fallow for cole or turnips succeeds and then clayed as before. Thus, by claying once in every course, it is calculated to produce one, if not two quarters of corn more per annum than without it. The average produce, under this mode of culture, is equal to eight quarters of oats and four and a half of wheat.

Mr Wingate's plan is perhaps more profitable than the above. He fallows for cole or turnips after the land has been well cleaned and dunged, and this crop is eat off with sheep on the ground.

It is then clayed and sown to oats, after which is a crop of wheat for the third year, the whole of the straw is consumed by oxen, with a portion of oil cake along with it, which gives a great degree of richness to the manure. The land is clayed every second course, or once in six years. The crops on this part of the east fen are equal, on an average, to 70 bushels of oats, and 40 of wheat.—This system has been used for many years; the soil has lost its blackness, is now of a greyish color, and has become a fine, friable, deep loam.—*Morton on Soils.*

IMPROVEMENT BY PARING AND BURNING THE SURFACE.

It is said that the plan of paring and burning the surface injures land which is not calcareous, and that it increases the fertility of calcareous soils. We have not seen any injury arising from this practice, but on the contrary have witnessed great advantages from it in every kind of soil.

It destroys all the roots and seeds of noxious plants, and kills the slugs and all other insects, with their eggs, that are amongst the turf.

It is said, however, that burning disengages the carbon in the soil, and that it flies off into the atmosphere; but we think from its heavy nature, that it is more likely to fall to the earth, and again incorporate with the new soil.

The ashes of burnt soil are said to be best, when they are blackest; black ashes are produced by slow combustion; and red ashes, by a strong fire. The burnt surface, when mixed with the soil, makes it work more easily, renders it more friable, and less tenacious; and tends to make strong, thin, sterile, clay soils less tenacious, and more productive. The vegetable matter, which was burned, is quickly converted into an enriching property, which in some soils may lie dormant for ages.—Wherever there is an excess of inert vegetable matter, the destruction of it by fire is most beneficial; the ashes, being mixed with the soil, produce large crops on land which before was unproductive; burning, therefore, destroys the inert vegetable matter, and converts it into a valuable manure. It is a good practice to give newly burnt land a dressing of lime when there is no calcareous matter in the soil, as the farmers do in Somerset and Devon, when they convert waste land into tillage; they plow the lime in with the ashes, and sow the land to turnips.—*Ibid.*

SMUT IN WHEAT.

Every suggestion and experiment calculated to aid in preserving the great staple of our country from the ravages of insects and the diseases to which it is subject, should be fully communicated to the public. The following is an extract from a letter from a correspondent in Chester District, S. C., relative to the preparation of seed wheat as practiced in his vicinity. The fact mentioned is worthy of a trial.—*Amer. Farmer.*

"*Mr Editor*—Is it generally known that blue stone dissolved in water at the rate of one pound to 4 or 5 bushels of wheat, will entirely prevent the smut, provided the wheat be soaked from 12 to 24 hours in the water thus prepared; there should be no more water than is necessary to immerse the wheat properly. After being thus soaked, the seed should not come in contact with smut again by being put into a smutty bag.

"By treating wheat in this way, we of this neighborhood get rid of smut; and when wheat is not soaked in blue stone, we invariably have smut, which is a great drawback on what little we raise of this crop."

For the N. E. Farmer.

EARLY SUPPERS.—No. II.

The hour of five may possibly be a better hour for supper with farmers, than that of six, provided they dine by about twelve; but if dinner is not taken till one o'clock, it brings the dinner and supper too near each other.

The stomach is muscular, and all muscular organs need their seasons of rest. During working hours in the summer, the laborer usually gives this organ very little time for repose. First, the breakfast; then, before that is fairly digested, the luncheon; thirdly, before the stomach has fairly disposed of the luncheon, the dinner; and fourthly, either an afternoon luncheon, or a late, heavy supper. The only time the stomach has for rest, then, in this way, is, during the night.

Now, if we do not come in from our labor until half past seven or eight o'clock, and if we then take a hearty supper and go almost immediately to bed, the stomach often has no rest during the whole night; for it has become weakened unduly during the day, in three ways: first, by being kept so closely at work all day long, as not to have any of those little intervals of rest which it ought to have had; secondly, by great heat, and by other natural causes; for heat, profuse perspiration, and every thing else which fatigues us and weakens our bodies, especially our skins, weakens also—by what is called the law of sympathy—our stomachs: thirdly, by having this heavy load imposed upon it at a time when it is poorly able to bear it;—for what farmer does not know that both himself and his horses may bear up in the morning with loads which would be quite too much—if indeed they would not crush them—at evening?

But this giving an organ no rest during the night, is injurious to the whole system no less than to the poor, jaded, tired stomach itself. Unless the individual is made, as we sometimes say, of brass or iron, he gets many a feverish feeling and many a distempered dream by it during the night. Sometimes he dreams that a rock detached from some neighboring mountain, is ready to roll upon him—or a furious animal or dangerous serpent is in pursuit of him, while he himself, attempting to escape, finds himself powerless. Occasionally, in persons not so strong, or predisposed to apoplexy, nightmare, as it is called, comes on, and in a few cases, a stroke of palsy or apoplexy. Many an individual, not only farmers, but others, has died in this way, between ten or eleven o'clock in the evening and one or two in the morning. Perhaps there is not an individual of fifty years of age, who cannot, if he has been an observer of such things, remember one or more deaths of this sort. I can recollect nearly a dozen.

But suppose we escape all this, and sleep soundly: in this case, too, we pay a pretty troublesome penalty for our evening transgression of the law of life. We wish to rise very early in the morning; but lo! the bright beams of the sun are in our bedchambers long before we are awake. And when we awake, we are but *half* awake. There is a feeling of not having slept enough; and many a time have I heard the laborer say, in these circumstances, that he felt more fatigued than he did when he went to bed the night before.

Perhaps he tries to open his eyes, but they are glued together. He rubs them, and tries again; but cobwebs seem to hang over, and dust to fill

them. He partly rises up in the bed; but his head, throughout, feels as bad as his eyes. Oh, *how* he feels! He must lie a *little* longer, if every thing goes to wreck. So down he goes again to sleep awhile longer, or rather to *lie and suffer* longer. But at last he must get up, at some rate—so he drags himself out.

But now his mouth and throat, how they feel! Coated with fur or mucus, and having an ugly, acid taste:—what shall be done? Before the days of temperance, a little tansy or wormwood bitters would clear away the bad feelings of the eyes and head, and make him forget the bad taste in the mouth. But ah, the days of temperance have come, and he has pledged himself to touch not, taste not, handle not, that which he knows full well has always been a curse to him and to the rest of the world around him. But what shall he do? I again ask.

The best part of repentance is reformation. Let me advise him to repent of his late suppers, and reform. Let supper be taken by five or six o'clock, and let it even then, be light. Whatever else may have been taken during the day, let the supper be principally of bread, and—if any liquid is used with it—perhaps a little milk. Or, if he is so hungry or tired at supper time that he cannot eat plain bread, or other very plain food, let him go without any supper at all. No person, however hard his labor may be, who has eaten breakfast, luncheon, and dinner in the usual country style of New England, would be materially injured by abstaining from supper. He would probably gain this by abstinence in preference to gluttony—that he would wake up next morning refreshed by his sleep, and in the enjoyment of a good appetite. Still I am not urging total abstinence from food at supper time. If there is a good appetite for plain bread, I would eat moderately, by all means.

The grand reason, as I think, why late suppers should be avoided by laboring people, especially by farmers, is that which has just been mentioned in this article. Late suppers are unfavorable to proper rest and sound sleep; and where there is a want of either of these, no one will feel well next morning, nor even through the day. Late suppers then, are an occasion (observe I say *an* occasion, not *the* occasion, for there are many others,) of bad suppers; bad suppers of bad sleep; bad sleep of bad feelings next morning; bad feelings in the morning of late rising, or at least of bad eating and drinking at or before breakfast—and the whole series of wrong doing is a precursor, almost inevitably, of bad feelings and much wrong doing throughout the day. It deranges, in time, the general health and is unfavorable to long life.

In this way, however, many go on from day to day, from week to week, from month to month, and from year to year. Many, I say, but I mean *a few* rather. For while a few who have robust constitutions, go on thus, multitudes become afflicted with disease in some of its thousand and one forms, and nature has a chance to recover herself, at least partially; unless, indeed, the transgression has been so great that no return is possible. Thousands and thousands of the "light afflictions," to say nothing of the severer troubles which flesh is heir to, come of late suppers, and will never be wholly removed from the lot of humanity till men learn not to mistake fatigue and nervous depression for genuine hunger.

I have long thought, Mr Editor, that our farmers needed a plain, rational, practical *manual of health* —their own health, and that of their families, domestic animals, *soils*, &c., and have made some preparation for the publication of such a work.—My heart is with the plain, common sense people of this country, and ever has been; and I would fain do the little in my power while I live, to promote their health, happiness, and usefulness. He who shall bring not only Hygiene, but Chemistry and Physiology to bear upon our farmers and their wives and families, and upon their *fields*, *forests and yards*, will, in my view, perform a great and lasting service to his country.

WM. A. ALCOTT.

Dedham, Aug. 2d, 1841.

For the New England Farmer.

TURNIPS AMONG CORN.

"*Audi alteram partem.*"

I noticed recently in the columns of the Farmer, an article under the editorial head, relative to the practice of sowing turnips among corn.

I have a few facts to communicate on this subject, and hope that others will add more.

Last year a farmer of my acquaintance, who had ever been sceptical as to the propriety of the measure, was induced to try it, and the result, so far at least as one year's experience is capable of throwing light upon the question, goes far in establishing the utility of the practice. The *modus operandi* was as follows:—At the last hoeing, which was performed in the latter part of June, or the first of July, he sowed three ounces of English turnip seed on a part of his corn land, leaving the other which he manured and cultivated precisely in the same way as that on which the turnips were sowed, without any thing but the corn.

The hoeing was performed almost exclusively with the Cultivator, or horse-hoe, and the surface, instead of being broken into inequalities by hilling, was kept throughout perfectly smooth and even to the last.

The seed germinated rapidly, and by the time the corn was full in the milk, the plants had attained the size of a man's hand; but the process of "bottoming," as it is called in farming technology, was but little advanced before harvest. The denouement I shall make known in the language of the experimenter himself, who was so highly delighted with his success, and withal so astounded at the wisdom of "Book Farmers," from some one of whom I believe he obtained the hint, that he immediately abjured his prejudices against written wisdom, and became a book-farmer, in the fullest sense, himself. In his letter he says:

"My experiment, in order to test the feasibility of the new method of turnip culture, has been singularly and completely successful. From one acre of corn land, I have harvested ninetysix bushels of as fine turnips as I ever beheld, and fifty-three bushels of corn. The turnips have not injured the latter in the least—sixtythree bushels to *the acre*, being the average yield of the piece, which measures exactly two statute acres."

He is trying the experiment again this season, and thus far with similar success.

Yours, &c. H. D. W.

Windham, Me., July 28, 1841.

☞"*Audi alteram partem*,"—that is, "I have heard another side to that story," say s our correspondent. We have heard the same. It is not new to us that many farmers have thought they found it profitable to sow turnips among the corn. In *some* instances they have found it so *in fact*. But where the corn is large, our observations are not in favor of the practice. And if H. D. W. has made no mistake in his figures, the case he mentions will sustain our belief.

If the two acres averaged *sixtythree* bushels, and if the acre where the turnips grew gave only *fifty-three* bushels, then the other acre on which no turnips were sowed, must have yielded *seventythree* bushels of corn—and we are left to infer that the injury to the corn by the turnips, was twenty bushels per acre. Such is the apparent teaching of this case; but we strongly suspect there is some mistake in the MS.; for the experimenter would not be so much pleased with the operation, had it resulted as here described.—Ed.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

GREEN CROPS FOR TURNING DOWN.

Mr Editor—We hear much of sowing crops for the purpose of plowing them down while green. Did it ever occur to the minds of our farmers, how many and what heavy "green crops" may be cut from their rushy bottoms, their ditches, their woods; but above all, from the margins of their rivers and creeks; and which, if buried in the bottom of their furrows, would ferment and become as valuable manure as any that could be grown for the purpose at the expense of plowing and sowing, and which would enable them to mow these for their cattle, and thus obtain from them an addition to their cattle keep, instead of robbing them of so many acres of fodder? There is upon record an account of an experiment on growing potatoes, where it was found that a single cabbage-leaf laid on every set of the potatoes while planting, produced as large a crop as was taken from the rows dressed with stable manure. Then what would be the result of a thick covering of water lilies, reeds, or the rushes and weeds from our boggy bottoms? I am at present a *slave* in a dry goods store in Market street, but shall be free in the spring, when I will ascertain if *agriculture* will not pay for capital expended as well as *trade*. J. D.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1841.

There is more than loving-kindness—there is a *superabundance* of goodness in every part of nature. The presence of some races of animated beings is a source of pleasure to others—the glittering joy of a summer day is occasioned by the general stir of happy existence. Suppose all the other creatures extinct, and man left the solitary master of the globe, what a different being would he become! how would the face of nature be changed! there would be desolation, and in the prospect the heart would sink.—*Selected.*

Success is a constant motive to activity: every stroke of your hoe is a step forwards, and makes you approach nearer to the object you have in view.

The praises that we receive after we are buried, like the posies that are strewn over our graves, may be gratifying to the living, but they are nothing to the dead: the dead are gone, either to a place where they hear them not, or where, if they do, they will despise them.—*Lacon.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Boston, Wednesday, August 11, 1841.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AT SOUTH BOSTON.

About one week since, we had the pleasure of passing two or three hours at the institution where the poor of the city are provided for. This word *pleasure* is not used here thoughtlessly, or in merely a formal manner; for though it affords but little gratification to reflect upon the fact, that hundreds of our fellow beings are depressed and weighed down by the ills of poverty, and though the mind loves not to dwell long upon the inmates of an alms-house, as the children of misfortune, crime, or want—yet the neatness, comfort and order which pervade the house that a christian city provides for those who are unable to maintain themselves, speak in pleasing tones of the philanthropy of our community. If there must be those who are infirm and poor, it rejoices us to know that a good home is provided for them.

And while observing the circumstances contributing to the health and enjoyment of those who take their bread from the hand of public charity, the question occurred whether it were easy to favor these depressed members of the human family so extensively in any other spots, as where they may engage in *farming* and *gardening* labors. Cheerfulness and contentment seemed to be written upon the countenances of the dozen old men who were leisurely pulling the weeds from the potato ground. Wherever we found the men at their work, they seemed to perform it leisurely, and to enjoy the moderate exercise. And we repeatedly admired the happy manner in which the efficient head of the whole establishment in all its departments, would give them a cheering word, as he passed one after another. Their cheerful and respectful looks and tones in reply, told the tale of his fitness for his place, more satisfactorily than it could have been learned in any other way.

Here are thirty acres of land in a very high state of cultivation. Much of it is a garden. All is neat and well taken care of. One man is hired to go with the team and assist in the direction of the work. With the exception of what he does, the labor is performed by the inmates. Drought was pinching the crops in many spots, but where the moisture was sufficient the crops bespoke good management. Asparagus, strawberries, vegetables and fruits of many kinds are here cultivated extensively for the city market. If we did not misunderstand the statement, the strawberries from the garden this season, have been sold for $800. Twelve cows on the farm are in fine condition, and furnish much milk for the market. Swine are there of all ages and colors, and more numerous than one would count. But they would do no discredit to the pens of any of our most successful swine breeders.

Fire Blight. But while we found much to admire, there was one appearance upon many of the trees in the garden, which no lover of good fruit could look upon without emotions of sadness. Many fine varieties of pears have been introduced to the gardens: the trees for a few years past have been making a fine growth; but that fatal disease the *fire blight*, has come upon the greater part of them. The mortality is spreading so fast that apparently but few of the trees will escape.—The cherries and quinces also are attacked and suffer much. To us this disease, both as to its cause and its laws of progress, is a complete mystery. Does an insect produce it? If so, we have never been able to find the insect. Often as any way you will find a branch attacked midway from the trunk to the extremity. The leaves there will die, while those both above and below the affected part continue green for a time. Upon cutting the diseased part you will find the bark black, and a dark shade is given to the wood. In most cases it extends gradually each way; the leaves take the color of the fallen leaves of autumn; the branch dies; and the tree nearly or quite perishes.

If any one of our correspondents can give information of any value relative to this disease, we hope he will at once favor the public with the results of his experience.

HAY-SEED UPON INVERTED SOD.

Many of our moist lands, between the dry uplands and the bog-meadows, though natural to grass, occasionally need renovating. As long as a common top-dressing will cause a good crop, nothing more should be done than to apply the manure on the surface. But when the better grasses have run out, and when moss begins to collect upon the surface, it is necessary to plow such land. But where the plow will do its work tolerably well, it is not necessary to plant.—These lands which are wet and heavy in the early part of the season, and which bake in the scorching months of July and August, are not profitable for tillage. They may yield a crop of potatoes, and possibly of corn, but the chances for this are small, and it is usually bad working these wet spots in the early part of the season. The best way to treat them is, to turn the land over as soon as it can conveniently be done after the crop of hay has been removed; to plow in such direction that the dead furrows shall come in suitable places for surface drains, to roll well; and then put on a dressing of compost. When this has been done, sow hay-seed and harrow thoroughly. Then use the roller again, and the next season you may obtain a *fair* crop of hay, and the following year you probably will get a *heavy* burthen.—Herds grass is better for these moist grounds than clover or red-top. No one who has been accustomed to this process will ever think of tilling any wet lands that can be laid over smooth by the plow.

The process here recommended has been repeatedly urged upon our farmers, by Mr Buckminster, editor of the Boston Cultivator, and as far as he has influenced them to comply with his advice in this matter, he has rendered them good service.

This is the proper season of the year for working all low lands, and it is by attention to them, that our farmers generally must hope to thrive. They repay the labor and expense bestowed upon them better than most of the high grounds.

There is no quality which commands more respect than integrity; none more freedom and independence than economy; these with industry, are all that a man needs to depend upon; and should you make them the rules of your conduct, you must be successful, while without them you never can. He who depends upon continued industry and integrity, depends upon patrons of the most exalted kind. They are the creators of fortune and fame, and never will disappoint or desert you. —*Selected.*

By order of Government, the roads in Prussia are lined on each side with fruit trees. Noticing that some of them had a wisp of straw attached to them, I inquired of the coachman what it meant. He replied, that the straw was intended as a notice to the public not to take fruit from those trees without special permission "I fear," said I, "that such a notice in my country, would but be an invitation to attack them." "*Haben sie keins schulen?*" (Have you no schools?) was his significant rejoinder.—*Prof. Stowe.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 31.

From S. R. Johnson—Pinks, Carnations, Verbenas and Double-flowering Pomegranate.
From Messrs Winship—several new Hypericums, of considerable beauty, and other flowers.
From Miss Sumner—Bouquets.
From J. L. L. F. Warren—Dahlias and Bouquets.
From Capt. Macondry—fine Dahlias.
From D. McIntyre—Ne plus ultra Dahlia.
From J. Hovey—Carnations and Bouquets.
From S. Walker—Aconitum variegatum, (a fine specimen)—Phloxes, Pentsemons (new) and Bouquets.

Saturday, Aug. 7.

From Capt. Macondry—fine Dahlias.
From Hovey & Co.—Seedling Phloxes, Verbenas and Bouquets.
From J. Hovey—Carnations and Bouquets.
From J. A. Kenrick—Bouquets.
From J. L. L. F. Warren—Dahlias and Bouquets.
From W. Kenrick—Bouquets.
From Misses Sumner—Bouquets.
From S. Walker—Bouquets.
From W. E. Carter—Hibiscus sp. and a Bouquet.
From M. P. Wilder—a specimen of Constantia dahlia, Portulaca Thellussorii, and the new Scarlet Geranium.
From D. McIntyre—Ne plus ultra and Suffolk Hero Dahlias.
From Mr Winslow—Dahlias and Bignonia.

The exhibition of Carnations having been made on several days, owing to the season, the committee now make their award as follows:

For the best display of flowers, to J. Hovey;
For the best six flowers, to S. Walker.

None were deemed sufficiently good to command the second premium for the best display.

For the Committee,
(Signed) Joseph Breck.

The Chairman would particularly mention the seedlings of Jos. Breck & Co., as very fine, and worthy a gratuitous premium.

C. M. HOVEY, *Ch'mn.*

Buckthorn Hedge.—If any gentleman wishes to see a beautiful buckthorn hedge, he may be gratified by stopping at the residence of the editor, in Cambridge. We are satisfied, from our own experience, that farmers might adopt this mode of fencing enclosures with success. It would be a perfect protection against all animals that usually trespass on their grounds. The plant is not only useful for this purpose, but is highly ornamental. No worm or borer attacks the root or the stem; no insect preys upon the foliage. It is also of rapid growth; and in six years it may be raised from the seed to a state of maturity sufficient to afford the protection required. And the best recommendation of all is, perhaps, that it will last as long as its owner or his heirs may need it. Our plants were procured six years ago, from Mr Derby, of Salem, who it is well known, has a specimen of the hedge which surpasses any thing of the kind in Massachusetts.—*Boston Courier.*

Farmers, don't sell your Ashes.—Professor Liebig says, that in taking the hay from meadows, the principal cause of exhaustion to the soil is the loss of the potash contained in the hay; and that this may be readily restored by sowing the meadow with a thin covering of wood ashes.

We once heard a very successful farmer say, that he never suffered a bushel of ashes to be sold from his farm—that it was worth 50 cents a bushel to sow on grass and corn.—*Genesee Far.*

Death is the liberator of him whom freedom cannot release—the physician of him whom medicine cannot cure—and the comforter of him whom time cannot console.—*Lacon.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending August 8.

August, 1841.		5 A.M.	12, M.	7, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	2	53	83	72	S. E.
Tuesday,	3	60	76	56	S. W.
Wednesday,	4	64	88	76	S. W.
Thursday,	5	70	85	71	E.
Friday,	6	64	78	66	E.
Saturday,	7	61	82	69	S. E.
Sunday,	8	59	81	78	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET. — Monday, August 9, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 430 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and Calves, 4400 Sheep and 300 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—We reduce our quotations to conform to sales. First quality, $5 75 a 6 00. Second quality, $5 00 a 5 50. Third quality, $4 00 a 4 75.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at $25, $28, and $33.

Sheep.—Former prices were not sustained. A lot of ordinary Lambs $1. Lots including a few old Sheep, $1 33, $1 42, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00, $2 25 and a few $2 50.

Swine.—Very few only were sold. One lot small shoats at about 5 cents, and a lot old Hogs at 4 1-2. At retail from 5 to 6 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, new seed by the bag 50 to 55 c. Clover—Northern, 13c. —Southern, 8 to 9 c. Flax Seed, $1, 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street $6 00—Genesee $6 25—Ohio $6 00.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 75—Southern Flat Yellow 74—White 74.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 44 to 46—Northern 46 to 50.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess $10 50 to 11 00—Prime $6 50—No. 1 $9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess $13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14.

HAY, per ton, $18 to 20—Eastern Screwed $13 to 14.

CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 14 a 16.

WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces, and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 23—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

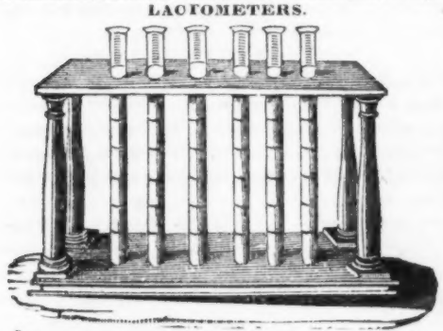
BULBOUS ROOTS.

The subscribers offers for sale a great variety of Pæonies, Lillys, Crown Imperials, and other Bulbous and fibrous rooted plants which are most successfully planted in August.

Also, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, and Bulbous roots of every description. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Aug. 11.

LACTOMETERS.



Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market st., a few sets of Lactometers, for testing the quality of milk.

June 23 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!!

The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection*, consisting of *seven varieties*; they are such as have stood the test of a *fair trial* for *seven years*, and all grown by the subscriber.

Warren's Seeding Methven, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1-2 inches have been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seedling is $5 00 per hundred plants.

Methven Castle.— Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants.

Keen's Seedling. — A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored Price three dollars per hundred.

Royal Scarlet.—Fruit long ovat shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars.

Hautbois.—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant.—Price two dollars.

Early Virginia.—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars.

English Wood—Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, inclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants forwarded agreeably to directions. Orders can also be left in the subscriber's box, at JOSEPH BRECK & CO'S Seed Warehouse.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Aug. 11. eopistm *Nonantum Vale, Brighton.*

NOTICE TO HORTICULTURISTS.

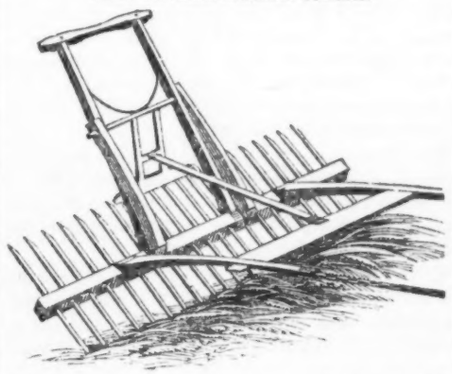
Whale Oil Soap.

The subscriber has constantly on hand, and in quantities to suit purchasers, this useful article which has lately proved itself so destructive to the great variety of insects which infest the Garden, Shrubs, Vines and Flowers.

THADDEUS PERKINS, 109 State street.

Boston Aug. 4th, 1841. 1m

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

June 9. JOS. BRECK & CO.

PATENT BRASS SYRINGE—WHALE OIL SOAP.

Willis's Patent Improved Brass Syringe for watering plants, grape vines, small trees, destroying the Rose Bug, &c. This Syringe may be used on all occasions when watering is necessary for using a solution prepared for the purpose, to prevent mildew on grape vines, and also to use the preparation of Soap for the destruction of the Rose Bug.

This Syringe may be had of JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, who has for sale the Whale Oil Soap, a sure preventative against the ravages of the Rose Bug and other insects. The Soap should be diluted by water, at the rate of fifteen gallons of water to two pounds of Soap, and applied by the Syringe. The Soap is in kegs containing 28 lbs., at one dollar per keg. July 14

FOR SALE

Two pair of Pigs, Berkshire and China. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 30.

THE CANKER WORM.

Newhall's Invention for Destroying the Canker Worm.

The subscriber having made improvements in the trough and roof, for destroying this depredator on our fruit, and other trees, (he deeming these improvements important) has obtained a Patent. The peculiar properties of this roof, are, that its sides project downwards enclosing the trough; thus protecting the oil from the wind and rain; and being disconnected with the trough is placed at a suitable distance from it.

The facility with which the condition of the trough may be examined by means of these two moveable sides, I consider an important recommendation.

The *improvement* in the trough is the insertion of a tube in its side, placed in an oblique position, the lower end bearing on the bottom of the trough, and having the other end elevated nearly to its top. Water enough is put into the trough to cover the lower end of the tube, oil is then put in, which being lighter will cover the top of the water; water being so subtile an element, is liable to penetrate through the top of the roof and find its way into the trough, if so it would sink below the oil and pass out through the tube without overflowing, leaving the oil in the trough. I believe all roofs hitherto have failed to keep *all* the water out, hence the utility of a tube. Although it is believed these improvements will be recommended by their own merits, I subjoin a certificate from those who have used them.

N. B. Those who wish this remedy applied to their trees, are requested to direct a line to the subscriber, post paid. A model may be seen at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

Lynn, 7th Mo., 1841. DANIEL NEWHALL.

We the undersigned, have the preceding season used Newhall's Improvement for destroying the Canker Worm. Last year the foliage on many of our trees was entirely destroyed, looking as though a fire had passed through them. The use of Newhall's Improvement the preceding season of their ascent, has destroyed nearly all the worms; on some trees none could be found, and they are now in a flourishing condition, covered with foliage, and many of them loaded with fruit.

We believe this improvement is an effectual remedy against this depredator, and that if proper attention be paid during the ascent of the Grub it will exterminate the Canker worm from the tree.

George Johnson,	Moses Breed,
Samuel Curtis,	John Pratt,
Paul Newhall,	M. C. Pratt,
Otis Johnson,	Estes Newhall,
Isaac Bassett,	James Breed, Jr.,
Theophilus Breed,	Stephen N. Breed.

Lynn, 7th, Mo., 1841. cow4t Aug 4.

PURE SPERM OIL.

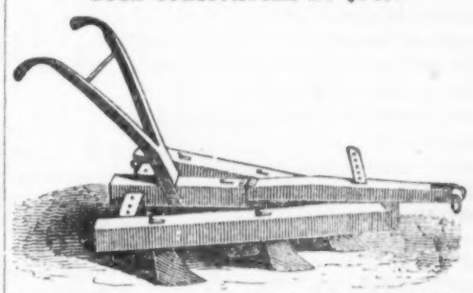
EDMUND T. HASTINGS. & CO.

No. 101 State St, keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting.

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1sly

GOOD CULTIVATORS AT $3 50



Good Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Price $3,50. JOS. BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1sly. Nov. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTEMPT.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

I have unlearned contempt. It is the sin
That is engendered earliest in the soul,
And doth beset it like a poison-worm
Feeding on all its beauty. As it steals
Into the bosom, you may see the light
Of the clear, heavenly eye grow cold and dim,
And the fine upright glory of the brow
Cloud with mistrust, and the unfettered lip,
That was as free and changeful as the wind,
Even in sadness redolent with love,
Curled with the iciness of constant scorn.
It eats into the mind till it pollutes
All its pure fountains. Feeling, reason, taste,
Breathe of its chill corruption. Every sense
That could convey a pleasure is benumbed,
And the bright human being, that was made
Full of rich warm affections, and with power
To look through all things lovely up to God,
Is changed into a cold and doubting fiend,
With but one use for reason—*to despise!*
Oh! if there is one law above the rest,
Written in wisdom—if there is a word
That I would trace as with a pen of fire
Upon the unsunn'd temper of a child—
If there is any thing that keeps the mind
Open to angel visits, and repels
The ministry of ill—'t is *human love!*
God has made nothing worthy of contempt.
The smallest pebble in the well of truth
Has its peculiar meaning, and will stand
When man's best monuments have passed away.
The law of Heaven is love, and though its name
Has been usurped by passion, and profaned
To its unholy uses through all time,
Still the eternal principle is pure:
And in these deep affections that we feel
Omnipotent within us, we but see
The lavish measure in which love is given;
And in the yearning tenderness of a child
For every bird that sings above his head,
And every creature feeding on the hills,
And every tree and flower and running brook,
We see how every thing was *made to love:*
And how they err, who, in a world like this,
Find any thing to hate but human pride.

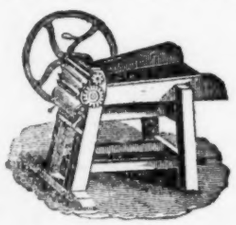
Field Notes—the Bob Link.—Our old friend Robert Lincoln, a celebrated musician, better known by the abbreviation of Bob Lincoln, or Bob Link, is on his annual visits, and just now making the reeds, and bushes, and trees vocal with his rare and comical melody. We saw one of these feathered voluptuaries on the topmost bough of an apple tree the other morning, shaking his variegated sides with laughter on seeing a wily cat stealthily approaching the foot of the tree, and discoursed with unusual animation: "He, he, he, pretty kit pussy, don't'e come creepy, creepy to catch Bobby Linkey; cause Bobby can't stop, can't stop—sees Jenny going shopping—pretty Jenny—me catch her—can't wait, pussy—call tomorrow—I'm off—see, see, see." And away he darted to join his favorite Jenny, who just then, in a dark grey russet morning dress, started from a tuft of high grass on a shopping excursion, when Robert, alive to the duties of gallantry, instantly offered his services wingfully and songfully, and the air at once was filled with his delicious melody.

"Mary Lincoln, Mary Lincoln, sweetest, sweetest, won't you wait for Bobby Lincoln? Satin pants and summer jacket.—Not so fast, not so fast! I'll follow thee—round about clover top, dock weed and apple tree. Bobby Lincoln never lets Mary Lincoln gad about alone with Harry Hause, muckle weaver; nor Michael Mangel Wurtzel.'—*Selected.*

Progress of Slander.—Mrs Hopkins told me that she heard Sam Gibb's wife say that John Harris' wife told her, Granny Smith heard that it was no doubt the widow Baker said that Capt. Wood's wife thought that Col. Lane's wife believed that old Mrs Lamb reckoned positively that Peter Dunham's wife had told Nell Bussenden that her aunt had declared to the world that it was generally believed that old uncle Trimbletoe had said in plain terms that he heard Betsey Cook say that her sister Polly had said that it was well known in the neighborhood that old Mrs. Slouch made no bones of saying that in her opinion it was a matter of fact that Dolly Lightfinger would soon be obliged to—*get her a new apron string.—Exchange paper.*

Diarrhœa.—People need not be long troubled with that disorder so generally prevalent at this season, commonly known as the Summer, or Bowel Complaint, when the certain remedy therefor may be found on every man's dinner-table, in the shape of salt and vinegar. Two teaspoonfuls of the former dissolved in half a gill of the latter, and swallowed at a draft, will in most cases effect an instant cure. The second dose, if needed, will assuredly accomplish it. We are ready to give our certificate to Dr. Pickle, in the premises, for we witnessed the proof. *Quod erat demonstrandum*—which is as much as to say in Dutch, "it hasch been tried." This recipe should be published annually—every summer.—*Nantucket Inq.*

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda,
400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. CHARLES M. WOOD, *Veterinary Surgeon,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Blossom St., to 69 Carver St. All orders left at his house, or at the stable of Wm. Forbes, No. 7 Sudbury St., will be promptly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. All diseases of Horses, Cattle or Swine, are attended to. Also, castrating and spaying.

For the information of those who may have occasion for his services, and are unacquainted with his practice, he is politely permitted to refer to the following gentlemen who have employed him for a number of years past.

Wm. Forbes,	Williams & Pearson,
Wm. J. Niles,	Geo. Meacham,
Joshua Seward,	S. K. Bayley,
J. B. Read,	L. Maynard,
James F. Fullham,	Isaac Foster,
Wm. P. Loring,	Artemas White,
Joseph C. Pray,	Brown & Sevrence.

Boston, April 28.

NEW TURNIP SEED.

Just received and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street,

500 lbs. TURNIP SEED, of the growth of 1841.
July 14. JOS. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days. ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.